

# American Notes in Munich.

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## Sailing for America.

Like those of the Holland-American Line, the ships of the Scandinavian Line are available for passengers. The "Haakon VII" is the next boat of the latter line to leave from Bergen, Norway, so we learn from its office in the Unter den Linden, Berlin.

The Berlin "Continental Times" retracts its statement that ships were not sailing regularly from Rotterdam. They are sailing regularly for England and America.

The next sailing from Italy is on August 26.

## The Streets Placards.

Everyone is interested of course in the various placards put up in the street giving latest news from the front. What Wolff's Telegraphen Bureau publishes concerning military actions may be taken at its full value; other information is not always as accurate. In this connection it may be stated that the German General Staff has promised not to publish any false statements and not to conceal reverses or losses. We are sure that this promise will be faithfully kept.

## Pius X.

The death of Pius X removes from the world perhaps its most picturesque figure.

Born in the little Venetian town of Riese, Joseph Sarto grew up a simple peasant lad. He had no more than a common school education when his desire to enter the Church drew to him the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities, and he was given the higher education fitting for the priesthood. He became a deacon and a priest. He became a beloved priest, and in no subsequent position was his work more effective than in his first parish.

But he was not to remain there. He became a bishop. And then he became Patriarch. Finally he became Pope.

He did not wish to be Pope. He knew his own shortcomings. Especially were they evident when the peasant was called to succeed such a patrician Pope as Leo XIII. There could be no greater contrast than between Leo's sharp, incisive, aristocratic features and the more solid, massive, peasant face of Pius. And yet, a Roman lady who had known both popes once said to the writer: "When

I had an audience with the Holy Father, in Pope Leo's time, I felt myself in the presence of a great statesman, accidentally a pope. But, later, when I had an audience with Pope Pius, I felt myself in the presence of the real Head of the Church".

And so it was. As a statesman, Leo was infinitely the superior of Pius. Leo's services to the Church in this direction were inestimable.

But, as the Head of the Church, pure and simple, Pius was a most impressive Pope.

In the first place, he had not been Pontiff many days before, by a stroke of the pen, he reversed the rule which had existed for centuries, by which the cardinals representing Spain, France and Austria in any Conclave, meeting for the election of a pope, had been permitted to interpose a veto. Such a veto had been imposed at the very Conclave at which Pius was elected. Had it not been so imposed, Cardinal Rampolla, enjoying a majority of votes, would doubtless have become Pope.

Secondly, the new Pope ended another matter, the famous "Bulla Crucjata", by which the South American bishops were empowered, under certain circumstances, to issue indulgences.

Thirdly, the Pope immediately encouraged the popular reading of the Bible. His words on this subject were characterized by transparent and contagious sincerity.

Finally, he encouraged the social work of the Church, knowing from his own experience as a parish priest the necessity for its adaptation to the newer and larger needs of our time.

With regard to two matters, however, Pius X did not realize the expectations of those who thought that a new era was dawning for the Church. The first matter concerned the French Government, which, by its new Law of Separation, had dissolved the Concordat that had long existed between the French government and the Vatican. The circumstances attendant upon the execution of this law were certainly galling to the Catholics in general and to the Pope in particular. Yet the Church in France is today, we believe, stronger than ever.

With regard to the other matter — the so-called Modernism — the Pope's actions disappointed those who hoped that he would put himself at their head. Instead, he remained with the Conservatives.

But, in these two instances, no one for a moment ever doubted the high purpose of the Holy Father. And no one could have ever looked upon his face without feeling that here was the face of a high minded man, one who had also been through all kinds and sorts of experiences. He was, as we Americans say, a "self-made man". He still bore the homely peasant features which no refinement of the Roman Curia could ever change. His was a human face far more so than was Leo's — and the writer has seen both. The sweetness as well as the shrewdness which characterized Leo's countenance seemed the result of ninety years of unremitting and most painstaking study and contact with men. The rougher but far more expressive countenance of Pius seemed a spontaneous something springing directly out of the soil and flowering divinely.

### **The Shock from Japan.**

Yesterdays papers reported the following ultimatum from the Japanese Government to the German Government.

1. Conforming to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan requests the immediate withdrawal of German warships from Japanese and Chinese waters for the disarmament of those ships.

2. Furthermore, Japan requests, not later than September 15, the unconditional transfer of the entire territory of Kiaochau to Japanese officials.

3. Finally, Japan requests, not later than August 23, the unconditional acceptance of these demands.

Japan evidently wants Kiaochau, a singularly fine colony and tapping the enormously rich province of Shantung. Kiaochau belongs to China but has been leased by Germany for ninety-nine years. Nowhere, perhaps, has Germany proved her ability to colonize better than at Kiaochau. Should Japan now try to seize the sea-port by force, her overwhelming military strength would, of course, make short work of the German force. But she might, we think, ultimately involve herself in a war with China. And, although Japan is mighty in a military sense and China is weak, let it not be forgotten that China, a nation of 400 000 000 to Japan's 50 000 people, is growing in that direction with surprising speed.

This outrageous ultimatum will shock the world. In Berlin, as we are hardly surprised to learn, it has been necessary to protect the Japanese from the fury of the populace by surrounding the Embassy with a strong cordon of police. Of course the Japanese in Germany should be unmolested by the public; if for nothing else, at least in the interests of the Germans who are in the Far East.

Several weeks ago reports from Vienna indicated that there might be an Austro-Japanese agreement directed against Russia. We did not place over much confidence in those reports for the Anglo-Japanese

alliance is still in force and, one of the partners of that alliance having become involved in a world-war, it was only natural for her to drag the other partner in after her.

But Japan had a weightier reason for being dragged in — her own interests. Ten days ago, she officially and significantly said that she would not make a declaration of neutrality but would await the progress of events. Her inhabitants are now spreading themselves beyond the islands, which formerly constituted the Japanese Empire, throughout Korea and Southern Manchuria. It may be that Japan's land-hunger is not yet appeased. It would seem as if the opportunity were ripe for her to enter the general grab game and reach out to capture Northern Manchuria and Mongolia if she liked. But apparently she does not like; that is, while the choice morsel of Shantung lies so near, both owner and tenant being temporarily paralyzed!

As to the tenant, Germany, it can well await with calmness Japan's action. For if Japan should increase the number of Germany's present enemies by one, that increase would not be very significant as regards any decisive turn of events in the European war, which turn will doubtless take place in Europe.

How about America? Of course we Americans are following this new turn of affairs with special attention, for it is not at all in our interest that Japan should enrich herself in the Pacific Ocean at Germany's expense.

### **Farewell to Munich.**

BY MORRIS JASTROW.

Three special trains, carrying over six hundred Americans to Holland, have been sent out of Munich this week. Next week three trains will again be placed at our disposal through the kindness of the Bavarian Government, of whose consideration for the welfare of Americans in Munich we have had many tokens during the past weeks. We speak for all when we say that we are profoundly touched, as well as impressed with the splendid railway system which has made it possible at this season, when the thoughts of all the officials are taken up with military needs and measures to provide in so comfortable, aye, luxurious a manner for our safe transportation to a harbor in a neutral country. Similar arrangements have been made in Berlin, Nuremberg, Frankfort, and other places.

As we bid farewell to Munich, our hearts go out to this fair city, to her Oberbürgermeister, to the military and railway officials, and to her whole population, to whom we feel close by virtue of having shared the thrilling and impressive experiences incident to the declaration of war and the



mobilization of the army. Who that has seen the steady procession of young and older men pouring in hourly for a whole week at the main railway station can ever forget the look of devoted enthusiasm for the country's cause lighting up their eyes? A few days later we could see these same men clad in uniforms, marching to the same station, gaily singing, and with their rifles decked with flowers. Faces appeared at every window to wave a farewell salute, the crowds on the streets cheered and waved their hats. Who could look at such scenes without feeling the moisture in his eyes? That was no sham patriotism, no mere shouting. We have seen a nation rise up as one man in response to the Kaiser's call — a nation of heroes, prepared to offer the choicest treasure — life itself — to save the nation's honor. A more impressive experience can hardly be imagined — so impressive indeed as to make one forget for the time being the horrors of the battlefield to which those singing soldiers were marching. The nation which can furnish such a spectacle as it has been our privilege to witness is a great people, a noble people — a people conscious of being in the right and of therefore fighting in a sacred cause.

It is not our part as sympathetic onlookers to analyze the causes that have led to the dreadful conflagration raging around us, but it is our duty as Americans when we return to our own country to do what in our power lies to convey a correct impression of the traits shown by the German people in this crisis, and to remove any false views that may have been spread through misinformed or mischievous channels. Let us resolve one and all to evidence our gratitude for all the kindness and consideration that we have received at the hands of Germany and the Germans by arousing sympathy for her, and by spreading a correct view of her aims in our own country. There is no European country to which the United States owes so much as she does to Germany — aye, not excepting England. From Germany comes the stimulus and the inspiration to scientific research in which she leads the world. German philosophy has moulded our thought, German pedagogues have largely shaped our systems of education, German art and German music have exercised a profound influence on us. Indeed, the bulk of our musicians are of German origin or have received their training in Germany. Think of the thousands of Americans in public life who trace their origin to Germany, of our merchants and captains of industry who can do the same, of our teachers and professors who have drunk deep of the well of German learning, and of the thousand and one ways in which German ideas and German examples have penetrated into our

midst. Shall we not therefore in the hour of her trial stand up and witness to the debt that we owe her — shall we not rally around her and recognize that she is fighting not only for her existence, but for the ideals for which she has always stood, and which make her the exponent of all that is best in our modern civilization?

There is one thing more that Americans can do, and one ventures to say that we should do when we return home. Whatever the causes be that have brought on this most lamentable inter-European war, it is in the interests of humanity that the sword should be sheathed as speedily as possible. Every day of warfare spells havoc and horror. As onlookers we feel this even more keenly than those who in the midst of the fight are borne aloft on the crest of heroism and patriotism. Let us resolve to work to this end, to take advantage of the first opportunity that may arise for us as Americans, to step in and say to the warring nations — "Come and let us take counsel together! In the name of humanity and for the sake of humanity's choicest achievements, it is time to wave aloft once more the glorious banner of peace".

May that day be not far distant. With this hope and prayer we bid farewell to Munich and turn our faces towards home.

### **The War: Belgium.**

The report this morning that the German troops had entered Brussels sent a thrill throughout Munich. Details of the entry are lacking.

The secret of the success at Liège is now unveiled. Before the outbreak of the war, it was learned that French officers had been despatched to instruct the Belgian troops in the management of the fortress of Liège. Of, course, prior to the beginning of hostilities, no objection could be made to this. As soon, however, as the war began, it meant a rupture of neutrality by France and Belgium.

"We had to act quickly", says Quartermaster General von Stein, in his just published report. "Non-mobilized regiments were moved to the border and were marched towards Liège. Six weak peace-brigades, with some cavalry and artillery, took Liège. Only thereafter were they equipped. They received, as first reinforcement, their first complete detachment of men. We were then able to send two other regiments, which had completed their mobilization. Our enemies mistakenly believed that there were near Liège 120 000 Germans, who could not begin the advance march because of the difficulty of provisioning. They were mistaken. The delay was for a different reason. Our enemies have now become convinced that the German armies are well armed and provisioned. His Majesty kept his word;

not to risk one more drop of German blood to take the fortress of Liège. The enemy did not know our really monstrous means of attack, consequently they thought themselves safe in the fortifications; already, however, the weakest guns of our heavy artillery caused each fort bombarded by them to surrender after a brief cannonade. The garrison of that part of the fortress, still intact, saved their lives; but those forts against which our heavy guns fired, were quickly reduced to ruins, under which the garrison was buried. The ruined forts are being put in order again and rearranged for defense. The fortress of Liège will no longer serve our enemy's purposes but will be a vantage point in strengthening the German army.

### **The War: Italy.**

At the request of the Italian Government, the English Government has granted permission for the supply of coal to Italy. This permission is based on a special understanding between the two Governments. Thus Italy is once more serving the interests of all Europe.

### **The War: Servia.**

A wounded Austrian officer in Budapest, who had taken part in the battles on the Drina and the Save, says in regard to one of them: "During the battle the Servians deserted in a great mass. They were disarmed by us. Up to the time of my being wounded, the number of deserters amounted to some 600. There were similar results of the encounter near Bosnica, where we had a much stronger enemy against us."

### **The War: Austria.**

It is reported that the Lloyd steamship "Baron Gautsch" has sunk from an unknown cause between Lussin Grand and Trieste, and that more than a hundred and fifty lives were lost. It is supposed that collision with a mine was the cause of the disaster.

### **The War: Russia.**

It is interesting to note that in Berlin there are twenty-one Russian generals, most of them no longer in active Russian service. Save for the unpleasantness of being detained, these generals suffer no inconveniences and can enjoy the same comforts as they have had hitherto. The same is true of over four thousand Russians who are under police supervision at Doeberitz. These semi-prisoners are well looked after, have a certain amount of freedom and may add to their creature comforts in so far as their means permit.

The rumors persist that some Russian soldiers, in order to get a square meal, are asking their German opponents to take them prisoners, and that the preserve tins provided for Russian soldiers have been found by them to contain sand.

### **The Red Cross Lecture.**

Dr. Jung's fifth lecture was prefaced by a brief explanation of the five senses — particularly the senses of hearing and sight — by Professor Barkan of Leland Stanford University.

"All five senses", said Professor Barkan in closing, "you must use in your Red Cross work. Touch gently the patient's hand and fevered forehead. By your sense of smell you will be aided in detecting wrong conditions in the wounds you are to treat. Taste the food of your patient. Listen to his breathing. Look at him with eyes of sympathy. Thus you will aid in this great service to the Red Cross and to humanity".

Dr. Jung discussed the treatment of shot wounds. Formerly surgeons tried to get out the bullet at once. Today, fortunately, the first rule to be applied is: No probing of the tissues, no cutting of the canal between the Einschuss and Ausschuss and no removal of rags or shreds or parts foreign to the wound. Simply the uniform is cut away, surrounding parts are kept as clean as possible without washing and the entire surface of the wound is painted with tincture of iodine. A compress is then applied, the wound is bandaged, the part is put at rest and elevated and the patient given a small dose of morphine. A dry compress is applied because it helps to prevent the formation of germs. Lastly, the soldier, chilled from loss of blood, must be kept very warm.

A larger wound is more complicated and demands different treatment. Sometimes such a wound has to be trimmed, and Nature helps by filling it with blood. A shot wound complicated with a bone fracture frequently requires a plaster-of-Paris bandage, which must be first placed in water and applied while moist. Amputation is used only as a last resort. Conservatism rules in modern surgery.

A man may have a shot wound in the chest and scarcely feel it, unless the bullet has struck one of the large blood vessels. In this case frothing blood cleans the wound, and a compress, absorbent cotton and the square bandage are applied. In an abdominal wound the first rule is that under no circumstances can the patient have food or drink.

The disturbing elements in the healing of wounds are: Secondary hemorrhage, or Nachblute; mortification, or Brand; and surgical diseases, produced by and in the wounds themselves. These are of three kinds: Infection, or Entzündliche Eiterung; erysipelas, or Wundrose; and tetanus, or Starrkrampf.



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